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Japanese Gov't Must Unconditionally Guarantee Elementary Human Rights of Koreans in Japan According to Principles of Int'l Law

STATEMENT OF DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 5 in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government is more undisguisedly scheming to impose the "ROK nationality" upon Korean citizens in Japan.

The following is the full text of the statement:

Recently the Japanese Government made public its "concordant view" regarding the question of nationality of the Koreans in Japan and is more undisguisedly scheming to impose the so-called ROK nationality upon the Korean citizens in Japan.

In its "concordant view" the Japanese Government stated that those Koreans in Japan who had themselves registered under the so-called ROK nationality cannot have it changed to Korean nationality, and alleged that the nationality of those who have Korean nationality is not to be recognized as a nationality.

This is the crudest violation of the publicly recognized norms of international law and elementary human rights and an impermissible challenge directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As is known, the Koreans in Japan regard the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as their true fatherland and cherish the honour and pride of being its citizens.

Lately, even those Koreans who have been forced to take "ROK nationality" are extensively unfolding a movement for obtaining Korean nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The movement being unfolded among Koreans in Japan for discarding the so-called ROK nationality and cherishing the true honour of being citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a manifestation of their patriotism, fully stands to reason and entirely falls in line with the principles of international law.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government has gone the length of issuing a directive to city, town and village organs to reject any applications to be made for changing "ROK nationality" to Korean nationality so as to suppress such just demand of Koreans in Japan.

The "concordant view" made public by the Japanese Government is a self-exposure of the real nature of its illegal measure before the whole world.

Instigated by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese Government, in collusion with the puppet government of South Korea, has long been trying by all means to bar the Koreans in Japan from enjoying the D.P.R.K. nationality.

Especially, since it cooked up the so-called agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan with the Pak Jung Hi clique through the "ROK-Japan Talks," the Japanese Government has been maintaining to impose "ROK nationality" upon the Koreans in Japan by various means of threat, blackmail and fraud, further infringing upon in every way the elementary human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

As publicly recognized by international law, it falls within the scope of elementary human rights of everyone to have a nationality.

For the Koreans in Japan to have the D.P.R.K. nationality is their due right, which no one can encroach upon, and the Japanese Government has no ground whatsoever to interfere in it.

The nationality law of the D.P.R.K. stipulates the legal status of all overseas citizens including the Korean citizens in Japan irrespective of their residence and solemnly proclaims the protection of their rights and interests.

And as for the Korean citizens in Japan, they are people who were forcibly dragged to Japan through military conscription or labour draft by the Japanese imperialists in the past or those who were driven out of their native places to wander in Japan due to the harsh colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. The Japanese imperialists have subjected the Korean nationals in Japan to all sorts of national humiliation and persecution and slaughtered them en masse.

The Korean nationals still remaining in Japan are those who barely survived under such national humiliation and maltreatment by Japanese imperialism.

Either from the viewpoint of international law or in view of such grave crimes the Japanese imperialists had committed against the Korean people in the past, the Japanese Government is under an unavoidable obligation to respect the will of the Korean citizens in Japan and guarantee their democratic national rights.

The Japanese Government should unconditionally recognize the D.P.R.K. nationality of Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese Government seeks today a wherewithal for politics bargaining with the South Korean puppet clique in forcing the so-called ROK nationality upon the Koreans in Japan in disregard of the elementary norms of international law.

Though this, the Japanese Government intends to facilitate its reinvasion of South Korea by currying favour with U.S. imperialism and further strengthening its tie-up with the South Korean puppet clique.

Facts prove that the dangerous moves of the Japanese militarist forces for expansion are becoming all the more open as the days go by, with the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" as an occasion.

The D.P.R.K. Government resolutely condemns the unfriendly, hostile acts of the Japanese Government against the Korean nationals in Japan and the entire Korean people.

The unlawful act of the Japanese Government infringing upon the elementary rights of the Korean nationals in Japan is meeting due opposition of the broad public circles and people of Japan.

The D.P.R.K. Government strongly holds that the Japanese Government should immediately discontinue the illegal act of rejecting the just demand of Koreans in Japan for the Korean nationality and unconditionally ensure the elementary human rights of the Korean nationals in Japan according to the principles of international law.

No one can bar the unanimous desire of the Koreans in Japan to cherish the honour of being citizens of the D.P.R.K., their daily prospering and developing fatherland.

If the Japanese Government does not immediately stop its criminal act of overriding the elementary human rights of the Koreans in Japan, it will have to bear full responsibility for all the ensuing consequences.

Pyongyang, November 5, 1965

Release and Reinstatement

— Seoul Students Demand —

According to Radio Chungang of South Korea, student representatives of 11 colleges of Seoul University held a meeting protesting to the Pak Jung Hi clique against their suppression of the patriotic students and professors, on the afternoon of November 8.

The meeting adopted a resolution demanding reinstatement of those professors who had been dismissed on the charge of being "involved in politics" for no other reason than that they had opposed the "South Korea-Japan Agreement," release of the detained students. It decided to lodge a recommendation with the president of the University in 5 days demanding measure to acquit the punished students.

Meanwhile, student representatives of Seoul University's College of Liberal Arts and Science held a meeting on the afternoon of the same day, adopted a resolution demanding measures for return to school of those students who had been unduly punished and decided to hand it to the president.

(Continued on P. 6.)

U.S.-HIRED WORKERS START LABOR DISPUTE

More than 5,000 South Korean workers hired at U.S. aggressive army organs have launched a labour dispute on November 2 for better treatment and in defence of their rights, according to a report of South Korean Radio Dong-a.

They have risen up, unable to tolerate any longer national humiliation... and maltreatment.

(Continued on P. 6)

At Panmunjom

U.S. Hostile Acts Protested

The 217th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on November 4 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side lodged a protest with the U.S. side against its violations of the Armistice Agreement in the demilitarized zone and on the East Sea.

According to the statement made at the meeting by major general Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side to the MAC, the U.S. side fired around 2 : 30, October 27, 1965, more than 300 rounds of ammunition into our area from the demilitarized zone by automatic and other shooting weapons.

(Continued on P. 2)

After Bumper Harvest

Having wound up in the main rich autumn harvest, the co-op farmers in the northern half of the country are all out to thrash the gathered crops and plough land before frost.

In South Hwanghae province where over 1,000 tractors are in operation, the co-op farmers have already plowed 2.5 times as much land as last year.

Coming out first in autumn harvesting, the farmers in North Pyongan province are ploughing over 3,000 hectares of land a day.

The co-op farms in mountainous Ryanggang province had already tilled land amounting to more than half of their plan as of the 20th.

Tractor drivers of the Baechon Farm Machine Station have been exceeding by 30 per cent their daily plan in the current autumn ploughing

Telegrams of Greetings

✦ On the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent a message of greetings to Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Comrade Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

✦ On the ocasion of the 12th anniversary of the Independence Day of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly sent a joint message of greetings to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Mohammed Hashim Maiwandwal, in connection with the latter's assumption of office as Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Afghanistan.

Reeling shop of the Chollima Pyongyang Silk Mill

Pyongyang Silk Mill Was Awarded Chollima Title

The title of Chollima factory was awarded to the Pyongyang Silk Mill whose personnel made splendid achievements in life and production.

Since the Kil Hwak Sil Chollima workteam of the reeling shop launched the movement at the beginning of 1959, the movement for winning the title of Chollima has developed from a workteam scale into a workshop, then, a factory scale, under the slogan of "One for all, all for one."

In this course, great changes have taken place in the ideological and cultural life and the production activities of the entire workers.

Through this movement the mill has become a harmonious family with 150 Chollima workteams including 6 Twice Chollima workteams and 9 Chollima shops. People call this mill a "communist collective."

This mill overfulfills its production assignments with credit every year.

The workers of the mill have launched a mass drive for technical renovation, increased production and for practice of economy in the spirit of self-reliance, thus markedly raising the level of mechanisation and automation, and constantly raising the productivity and lowering the production costs.

The entire Chollima riders of the mill are studying while working, improving their skill and technique. 360 of them have been qualified as engineers and technicians through part-time education.

The workers take an active part in the management of the mill. There are no permanent workteam leader: Every worker serves as a workteam leader: on a rotation basis.

This mill is now producing in a week as much output as it produced for the whole year of 1944, the year before liberation.

On November 6, a ceremony for conferring the title of Chollima factory was held at the mill. Chairman Kim Wal Ryong of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions awarded the banner of Chollima factory to the mill.

SINUIJU TEXTILE MILL

Members of Chollima Work-team

The Choi Nam Hyang Chollima work-team, the Sinuiju Textile Mill, overfulfilled its yearly production assignments by 2 per cent by August 2. This is due to the fact that this year the workteam members improved the equipment to raise its utilization by 15 per cent.

This experience was popularized among the entire spinners and weavers, and the mill as a whole overfulfilled the yearly quota by the end of September.

FARM IMPLEMENTS FOR HIGHLAND TILLERS

The Hamhung Trailing Farm Implements Factory is turning out large quantities of farm implements suitable to highland farming.

In October it has produced more than 100 ridge-makers of a new type on top of the plan.

With shares set at wider intervals than the former ones, this new machine can plow deep on a small plot of hard soil in the highland. Coupled to the "Chollima" tractor, it performs 3 jobs at a time — ploughing, furrowing and ridge-making.

The factory produced many high-efficient potato and flax harvesters. They have played a great role in potato and flax harvesting this year in mountainous areas. The factory is also producing medium-sized harrowers and tens of other kinds of farm implements for the highland tillers.

The farmers in the highland who did farming with hoes in the past are now doing ploughing, sowing, transporting and other labour-consuming work with the help of machines.

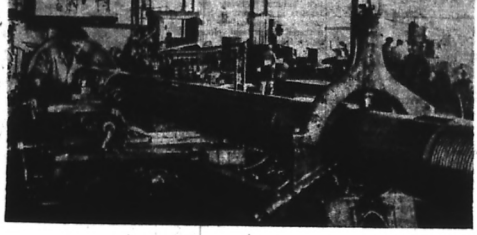
RANAM COAL-MINING MACHINE PLANT

240 Technical Devices

The Ranam Coal-mining Machine Plant in Chongjin city supplies the collieries in the northern region of the country with equipment and machinery.

In a mass drive for technical renovation this year more than 240 technical devices have been introduced in production.

Not a few manufacturing processes have been improved, and the efficiency of the products has been raised markedly.



WARM GREETINGS TO CAMBODIAN PEOPLE

In November 1953, the Cambodian people won national independence after a protracted struggle against the foreign aggressors.

The Cambodian people with a long history and a brilliant tradition of culture have been marching vigorously along the road of independent development since they gained independence, resolutely shattering the incessant aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

During a short space of time, the Cambodian people, under the leadership of the Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, have scored great achievements in all domains—political, economic and cultural.

The anti-imperialist, peaceable foreign policy and neutrality pursued by the Cambodian Government is contributing to the common cause of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and colonialism and to the struggle of the people of Indo-China and Southeast Asia for peace and security.

The Korean people, paying high tribute to the Cambodian people's resolute anti-imperialist spirit and unbending militancy, voice their wholehearted support to the Cambodian people in their just struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and for peace, neutrality and territorial integrity.

Bonds of friendship and solidarity link the Korean and Cambodian peoples, because they have much in common in their past status and have the common aim in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Particularly, the visit of President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country to Cambodia towards the close of last year and the visit of Prince Norodom Sihanouk to Korea in October this year were epochal events in further developing and consolidating the close relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries.

The Korean people will always go hand in hand with the Cambodian people for the victory of our common cause, holding high the banner of struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of Cambodia's independence, the Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to their close comrades-in-arms, the Cambodian people. They wish the Cambodian people fresh victory in their struggle against U.S.-aggressive machinations and for country's progress and prosperity.

Telegram to SVNFL

The Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People sent on November 2 a telegram to the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in connection with the victories of the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people in their surprise attacks on the U.S. air bases in Da Nang and Chu Lai.

The telegram warmly congratulated the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people and extended them militant greetings in the name of the entire Korean people.

Pointing out that the victory of the South Vietnamese people is greatly inspiring all the peoples fighting against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism, old and new, the telegram wished the heroic South Vietnamese people new success in their struggle for the national liberation and the reunification of the country.

Korean Delegation Visits Algeria

A delegation of our country led by Li Chan Son, Korean Ambassador to the United Arab Republic, visited Algeria to participate in the events of the 11th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution.

On November 1, the delegation attended the military parade and mass demonstration marking the anniversary.

That evening, the delegation attended a banquet arranged by Houari Boumedienne, Prime Minister and Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council of Algeria.

On the second and third, the delegation looked around factories and villages on the outskirts of Algiers. It was accompanied by Ahmed Barzbouanne, member of the National Assembly of Algeria.

(KCNA)

Panmunjom

(Continued from P. 1)

Similar hostile acts were taken on October 24 and 31, 1st October the U.S. side fired altogether 1220 rounds of ammunition into the area of our side on eight occasions.

The U.S. side took even such provocative acts as pointing gun muzzles at the personnel of our side in the demilitarized zone whether they were civil policemen on regular patrol duty or maintenance personnel who entered the demilitarized zone after giving advance notice.

The U.S. side also took the hostile act of infiltrating escort ships, submarine chasers and other naval boats into the coastal area of our side on the East Sea on five occasions between October 28 and November 2.

Major general Pak Jung Guk strongly protested to the U.S. side against its violations of the Armistice Agreement and demanded it to end such provocations immediately.

It is clear to everybody what grave consequences may be brought about by the firings of the U.S. side in the narrow strip of the demilitarized zone where military personnel of the two sides are confronting each other, he noted, and warned:

If the U.S. side continues unscrupulous provocations, it will have to answer for them and take full responsibility for the ensuing consequences.

At the meeting our side also demanded the U.S. side to account for its continued use of the joint security area as a platform of hostile propaganda.

Our senior member declared that if the U.S. side keeps up its hostile propaganda in the joint security area in disregard of the repeated warnings of our side, the U.S. side will be held entirely responsible for the grave consequences that may arise in the joint security area.

IN A SCRAPE

The tide of war in South Vietnam is turning against the U.S. aggressors who have hurled huge armed forces into the war and have been frantically attempting to take the offensive.

Recently alone the South Vietnamese people's armed forces won brilliant victories in a series of battles including the victory attained in their attacks on U.S. air bases in Da Nang and Chu Lai, thus bringing down another sledge-hammer blow upon American aggressor troops.

The South Vietnamese people's armed forces, while firmly holding the initiative in the battle, are displaying an unyielding spirit and heroism in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

U.S. paper Star wrote that U.S. "dizzy with success" sobered down. Another U.S. paper Saturday Evening Post admitted the U.S. defeat in the psychological warfare.

In the meantime, Walter Lippmann said by his favourite figurative use of words "the war in Vietnam is like punching a tub full of water," and then predicted pessimistically that in the Vietnam issue Johnson would face bitter trials at the close of this year.

U.S. President Johnson and Pentagon thought that they could extricate themselves from the present predicament in Vietnam by intensifying the bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and escalating the war of aggression through massive hauling of troops, 150,000 and then 200,000, and did their utmost to make the American people and world public opinion believe this. However this turned out to be a miscalculation.

The situation has grown worse to such an extent as not to allow U.S. President Johnson and his men avert their faces from the stark reality.

How can they extricate themselves from the present predicament in South Vietnam?

The Washington rulers are hard at work to find a way out. They are trying to dump more troops in the Vietnam war and clinging more desperately to the already rotted plan of "letting Asians fight Asians."

Of late, Rusk and his men began to make many speeches. One of their speeches shamelessly slandered the Japanese public opinion which is resolutely denouncing the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam and attempted to persuade it into toeing the U.S. line.

Though Rusk and Bundy have rein to their tongues, the Japanese people will never consider the U.S. aggression in Vietnam to be in accord with their interests.

In Japan, the sentiments against the U.S. war in Vietnam are, as in the United States, growing day by day and the opposition to the Japanese ruling circles following the lead of the U.S. imperialists is mounting with each passing day.

Another aim of Rusk's speech is to croak about "peace talks" hoax. He blurted that if it were for "peace talks" he would fly to Geneva at any time. However the true colours of his trick have been fully laid bare.

It is true that Johnson and his colleagues have to arrive at a new, definite decision sooner or later. At any rate there will be no way out, so long as they do not reach a decision of stopping their criminal war in Vietnam and withdrawing their troops from there.

Choi Si Hwan

Juggling in Salisbury

Harmless jugglery at least amuses the spectators when brilliantly performed.

But British Prime Minister, Mr. Wilson in Salisbury proved himself a very poor hand at this art, to which he resorted with not so harmless intention.

Posing himself as mediator between the Smith administration and the Zimbabwe-African people, both uncompromising, he was to have the racialists put off, for a while, the unilateral proclamation of "independence." He even sought to justify the racialist clique's stand by giving loud publicity to the "magnanimity" of the Smith clique.

But nobody will be fooled by such an "arbitrary plan," which can never lessen the present political crisis in Southern Rhodesia. The present crisis of Rhodesia is connected with the most fundamental problem—the problem of political power.

The key to the solution, as everyone knows, lies in granting genuine independence and sovereignty to the Zimbabwe-African people, the solution brooking no delay. But the colonialists hate such a truth. And this explains why Wilson hurried to Salisbury.

Wilson's mission in Salisbury was to mitigate for the time being and then stave off the explosive crisis that had come to a head as the Smith clique's scheme for immediate proclamation of "independence"—it is no secret that this requires the patronage of the White Hall—did not work as expected.

Wilson also attempted to appease the 4,000,000 Zimbabwe-African people who struggle for restoring their political power and the African countries that show growing solidarity with them. But his chief intention was to preserve the over 200 British companies in Southern Rhodesia and over 200,000,000 pounds of colonial interests, and prevent neo-colonialism in the southern part of the African continent from its final collapse. In this, Mr. Wilson, Prime Minister is one with his Tory predecessors and the Smith clique. The world is seeing that Washington gives an active support to them.

No fraudulence will shake the determination of the Zimbabwe-African people and the African independent countries. The just demand of the Zimbabwe-African people for "One man, one vote," "Political power to the Africans!" must be realized.

The Korean people fully support the Zimbabwe-African people in their struggle for the liquidation of the colonial rule and the realization of national liberation and give an active encouragement to their struggle.

Nam Bong Won

One More Proof

THE "operation flying dragon" plan, which is an embodiment of the "operation three arrows" brought to light last February, envisages an attack upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China by the units of the U.S. 5th air force in Japan and Japanese air and ground "self-defence forces."

The latest revelation shows what a detailed and practical operational plan the Japanese reactionaries have drawn up in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and how madly they are trying to put it into effect.

The aggressive design of U.S. and Japanese reaction is a grave menace to the security not only of the Korean and Chinese peoples but also of the entire Asian peoples.

At first the Japanese reactionaries claimed that they had no knowledge of the "operation three arrows" plan, but later they alleged that it was a mere "exercise plan" and so on. But finally it was established beyond any doubt that all their claims were sophistry.

The "operation flying dragon," together with the "operation three arrows," once again brought to full light the reason why the Japanese reactionaries are working so hard to get the Diet ratification of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The Japanese reactionaries represented by Sato are trying hard to cover up the aggressive nature of the "treaty," describing it as a document "for the normalisation of relations" and "for peace."

If the "ROK-Japan Treaty" is needed for peace, why have they drawn up an operation plan for aggression?

The operation plan is proof of the malignant hostility harboured by the Japanese militarists towards our people and a mockery of the Japanese people.

The Japanese reactionaries must clearly understand that if they light the fuse laid by themselves, they will only meet the same end as Tojo.

Kim Duk Yun

OPERATION FLYING DRAGON

According to reports from Tokyo, Susumu Kobayasi, Diet member of the Japan Socialist Party, at a meeting of the special committee discussing the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" in the House of Representatives, exposed a plan of operation called "Flying Dragon" which U.S. imperialism and Japan had worked out for their joint aggression against Korea and China.

This plan, Susumu Kobayasi said, was mapped out on the supposition that a war breaks out between the U.S. and China.

The plan provides for the introduction of a system of war-time mobilization in Japan as the first stage, 30 days before the outbreak of a supposed Sino-U.S. war. All the communications would be conducted in code and three eight-hour shifts would be introduced for the employees of the U.S. military bases in Japan. At the second stage, the U.S. 5th air force and Japan's "air self-defence force" would be put on the alert at the Itazuke air base for operations against China.

The troops of Japanese "ground self-defence force" to be placed under the U.S.-Japan joint command would move to Okinawa and South Korea.

Japan's "self-defence force" taking part in this operation would be supplied by the U.S. army. At this stage, 18 per cent of Japan's "air self-defence force" would take part in air operations over China and North Korea.

Kobayasi pointed out that this plan had been based on the "operation three arrows" plan.

The operational officers of the U.S. army in Japan and of the Japanese "self-defence force" began collection of materials from October 1963, and perfected this plan last year after top-secret discussions. The new operational document has been kept secret more than the "operation three arrows" plan, a Japanese Defence Agency plan of war against Korea and China.

This secret plan for an aggressive war against North Korea and China, Kobayasi said, shows the dangerous nature of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

(KCNA)

The Meaning of "S. Korea-Japan Treaty"

by Kim Do Chong

"South Korea-Japan Treaty" and Korea's Unification

Debates on the ratification of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" at the Japanese Diet now in session reveal more and more the aggressive nature of the treaty and the dangers it involves.

Now even on the rostrum of the Japanese Diet voices are raised warning that the treaty will directly lead to a triple military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea and will place new serious obstacles in the way of Korea's unification.

In the face of strong public protests, the Sato Cabinet is bent on denying the aggressive nature of the treaty and its possible evil effects upon the cause of Korea's unification.

Faced with a barrage of pointed questions from the Opposition benches Sato and his subordinates are only harping on Washington's old refrain, talking about "support to the U.N. formula of unification," a cliche for aggression which has long been stale.

"The U.N. in Korea means the U.S. to all intents and purposes. What they call "U.N. formula for unification" is nothing but the U.S. formula. MacArthur invaded north as far as the Amrok River under the cover of the U.N. flag, reducing the whole area of North Korea to heaps of rubbles and robbing the Hitler's genocide butchers at Oswiecim, Buchenwald, Maidanek. This is the very "U.N. formula for unification" as carried into practice. Still today the U.S. occupation army in South Korea is under the U.N. flag representing itself as a belligerent against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The whole world knows it.

Sato can never ignore these facts; he can never deny that the treaty itself presupposes the continued U.S. occupation of South Korea and implies Japan's support to it and even Japan's participation in extending the occupation to North Korea.

Here lies the very reason why U.S. imperialism has suggested the South Korea-Japan alliance and has been showing such a zeal for its realization.

The revived Japanese militarism sees the first step towards the realization of its old ambition of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" in jumping into the South as a supporter to the U.S. imperialists who are helpless as their colonial rule experiences terrible crisis in every aspect.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is the intersecting point of such calculations and ambitions of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. It is clear what evil effect it will exercise on the cause of unification of Korea, on the peaceful solution of the Korean question if the programmes in the treaty are carried into practice in an overall way.

On numerous occasions Sato and his ilk spoke out that they are not in the least interested in the achievement of the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis, in accordance with the Korean people's will, and that what they are really after.

The Japanese press widely quoted them: "Peaceful unification of Korea will turn the indirect aggression on Japan into direct aggression," "Defence of South Korea is the basis of the spirit of the Japanese self-defence forces," "We should be ashamed of ourselves before our forefathers if we cannot push the 38th parallel up to the Amrok River."

Moreover, while preparing for an extensive economic infiltration into South Korea, the Japanese militarists are working out detailed plans for an aggressive war under the U.S. command against North Korea and China. The plans of "operation Three Arrows" and the "operation Flying Dragon," which are revealed at the current session of the Japanese Diet testify to these facts.

It is evident that all this tends to aggravate the tension in Korea and worsen the prospect for a split of the Korean nation.

This is incompatible with the ardent aspiration of the Korean people after the country's unification and the interest of peace in Asia.

An end to the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea is not only the precondition for Korea's unification but also a must for the maintenance of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The scheme of the Sato government to ram through the Diet the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" that will throw new serious obstacles in the way to Korea's unification is an outrageous challenge to the Korean people who have the country's unification as the supreme national task, and is a grave menace to peace in Asia.

The Korean people, in unity with all peoples who are opposed to aggression by the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces, are waging more resolutely the struggle for smashing the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and driving the U.S. aggressive army out of South Korea to unify their country by themselves.

Kim Sung H.ing

Cheerful tractor drivers who fulfilled their yearly production quotas

Farm Machine Station

There are a number of enterprises serving the co-operative farms in Sukchon county, South Pyongan province. The Sukchon Farm Machine Station is one of them. Such a farm machine station operates in every county of the country. It is a state-run enterprise set up to serve the technical revolution in the countryside for mechanizing farm work to relieve the peasants from arduous manual work and to boost agricultural output.

A MECHANIZATION OUTPOST

As the whole country began to carry into practice Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" made public last year, the means of mechanization of this farm machine station rapidly increased in number. The station has 416 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units), or ten times the figure of 1955, the year of its founding, and quite a number of lorries and trailer implements. The number of the station's tractors is 1.9 for every hectare of the cultivated area under its charge. Its repair shop with a personnel of over 100 takes care of all the technical equipment belonging to it. Besides it has service lorries for repair and fueling.

In the first days of its existence, the station was only capable of ploughing a part of the paddy and dry fields in the county. But even it was a bliss to the peasants in view of the fact that in our countryside oxen had been the basic draught power for centuries.

As tractors and lorries began to be produced in the country and the output of farm machines increased, the scope and variety of farm mechanization have been extended.

The station's machines are dispatched to all the co-operative farms in the county (a brigade to each farm, a team to each workteam) working all the fields in the county. The station takes charge of the work of ploughing, carrying manure to the fields, sowing, weeding, etc. on the farms. It now performs more and more minor kinds of agricultural work.

This year the station carried out such big operations as reclaiming the saline land and constructing embankments involving some 270,000 cubic metres of earthwork. Now even fodder cutting for the grazing workteams is done by mobile mechanized teams.

ALL FOR FARMING

As a state enterprise, all the belongings to the station are state properties. The greater part of the wages of the personnel is disbursed from the treasury. And for the services rendered by the station, the co-operative farms pay the station, though not much.

All the enterprise activities of the station serve the farming of the co-operative farms. The farms and the station make a contract twice a year, according to the farming plan of the farms—in spring, for ploughing, weeding, transporting of fertilizer, and in autumn, for harvesting, transporting of the harvests and autumn ploughing.

The station is responsible before the government for fulfilling the contract. Tractors dispatched to a farm may be put to any other work than that provided under the contract, when the farm needs it.

The system of renumeration for the tractor drivers has been so established that it encourages them to be more interested in the work of the farm: they are paid according to the quantity and quality of the work they have done and to the harvest on the farm. They are also entitled, like the farmers, to the extra share of distribution in kind when the work-team where they have worked has gathered a harvest more than 90 per cent of the state quota.

The station runs a one-year tractor driver training course, which has already produced some 300 young drivers.

Besides, the station helps the farm mechanize other work and assimilate advanced techniques and methods among the co-op farm members.

Photos by Jang Sok Yong
Article by Kim Dong Ok

On the way to the field (at the Sukchon Farm Machine Station)

Ranks of Tractor Drivers Expand

As of the end of June this year, the number of tractors had grown by 11.1 per cent compared with that at the end of 1963, and the number of lorries, too, showed a considerable increase in the same period.

In race with the rapid growth of tractors, tractor drivers have been trained en masse through regular as well as short training courses. At the same time, the state has taken steps to enable all the co-op farmers to operate tractors.

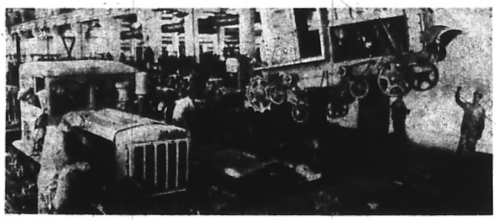
There is a school for training cadres in the domain of agricultural machinery in the capital and training courses for tractor drivers in provincial capitals. In counties technical study groups are widely organized to help the co-op farmers learn how to operate tractors.

In the past nine months alone over 4,770 tractor drivers have been newly trained: an average of 24 for each city and county.

In this period, South Hwanghae province, which has the biggest contingent of tractors in our country, produced 1,080 new drivers.

By the end of this year, our farm machine stations will be supplied with some 6,000 more tractor drivers.

AT THE KIYANG TRACTOR PLANT MORE 75 H.P. TRACTORS



The Kiyang Tractor Plant began this year full-scale production of 75 h.p. tractors to meet the growing demands.

The new tractors with the "Pungnyon" trademark have already appeared on farms, at mins and construction sites.

Photo: Assembling of tractor "Pungnyon"

Photo by Ro Tae Hi

Machine-building Workers

AT THE RAKWON MACHINE-BUILDING PLANT

IT is usual for people to look back upon the past days of striving when their strenuous efforts have born fruits. The workers of the Rakwon Machine-building Plant had such occasions more than once over the past decade.

In our interview at the plant, Labour Hero Kim Sung Won told us in deep emotion his reminiscences of the arduous but high-spirited struggle of the Rakwon workers who did much toward the country's economic construction. He joined in that struggle as an apprentice in 1951 coming straight from his middle school classroom as the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists was at its height and the country demanded more machines. Since then he has been an active participant in the struggle.

Irrigation Builders Called upon Them

IT happened in 1958. Years had passed since the wartime when the workers of Rakwon manufactured hand grenades amidst enemy bombings, since they tackled the hard task of the post-war reconstruction of the plant, assembling the first of the cranes that later formed forests at the construction sites all over the country.

In those days of 1958, the great Chollima movement was bringing forth amazing labour innovations all over the country and rapid development of the economy. Consolidating the achievements in the socialist transformation of agriculture the government pushed forward more vigorously with the grandiose nature-remaking projects to bring more of the farmland under irrigation.

In November 1957, the Kiyang irrigation project watering over 50,000 hectares of field started, which was followed by the Ojidon project. There was a growing demand for water pumps.

One day, towards the end of 1958, the workers in charge of manufacturing pumps received a letter which said:

"Comrades of Rakwon, we are determined to complete the Kiyang irrigation project two years ahead of the set date. And the problem is the supply of pumps. Whether or not we can complete by May Day next year the second-stage pumping station depends upon the supply from you of ten 36-inch and 40-inch pumps."

The Rakwon people willingly accepted this proposal although they knew it was a tough job.

"They had to assemble every day ten times as many light pumps as before, and they were confronted with lots of knotty problems involved in building heavy pumps. Casters, turners and assemblers had similar problems to grapple with. But, the Rakwon people took upon themselves the task. The director and chief engineer put heads together with the workers.

"Solutions began to be found. The moulder Hon Chon Hak devised a special mould. To Kim Sung Won belongs the credit of devising a tool that raised the cutting efficiency 12 times. But there was a real problem. They had only one overhead crane in the machine shop. When put to use in the manufacture of heavy pumps, it had to be occupied holding the body of a pump for sixteen hours. Meanwhile other operations had to be suspended. This bottleneck was overcome thanks to the assembler Jang Byong Ju who contrived a universal jig that enabled them to assemble heavy pumps on the floor without using a overhead crane.

Eventually they succeeded in turning out the first heavy pump. That day the workers conducted trial operation on the frozen river, making an ice hole.

After months of such hard struggle they attained the production target by the following spring by delivering more than 300 pumps to the irrigation construction sites in various parts of the country. In the Kiyang irrigation project they started operation of the second-stage pumping station. The Rakwon people came up to the public expectation.

Advance Accompanies New Tasks

THE advancing economy demanded the Rakwon workers to turn out new types of machines. In 1958 when the first five-year economic plan of the country began to be implemented on a full scale, there was a big demand for excavators at the mines, newly opened or expanded, at the irrigation construction sites, at the river improvement sites.

The solution to it offered the alternative either to depend upon import or to make them at home. And the situation did not allow to import them from abroad.

But there was not yet any factory manufacturing excavators at home in those days.

The workers of the Rakwon Machine-building Plant knew well the government was expecting of them in this matter. They undertook the manufacture of one-cubic metre excavators as they fully realized the situation at home. But they had had no experience in their manufacture. Even the newly appointed excavator assembly workteam leader Kim Jun Do himself had never handled an excavator before. The then chief engineer Kim Kyong Myong, now director of the plant, too, had no experience in designing an excavator. There was no other way but to closely study the structure of an excavator brought from a mine.

Days of strenuous efforts passed by accompanied by so many technical bottlenecks and failures. But the Rakwon workers knew no discouragement. The hardest nut for them to crack was the manufacture of the rotary table of the excavator weighing seven tons. The rotary table of the excavator they were studying was a cast one. So they tried to cast it only to fail every time. Days of uneasiness went by. One day a young engineer named Jo Ja Hong suggested making it of a steel plate, illustrating his argument. A very original idea. It was completely unexpected. But the workers supported him.

The massive pressing machine weighing down upon the rotary table, the excited faces of the young engineer and workers with their eyes fixed on the instrument . . . then a triumphant smile spreading over their faces—the rotary table made of steel stood the gravity test excellently.

Recalling those days, shop-manager Kim Sung Won said:

"A young draftsman remarked at that time that he, only concerning himself about the technique, failed to see the heart of the working class. He admitted that that was wrong with him."

On October 21, 1958, 100 days after they set about the job, the Rakwon workers sent out of the factory gate the first excavator to be manufactured in our country. The one-ton excavator was named "Chollima."

Men were Trained As the Plant Grew

THE Rakwon Machine-building Plant is not like the plant of those days when it was manufacturing the pilot model of excavator "Chollima," not merely for the fact that now the Li Gi Bong workteam of the Youth Shop assembles one "Chollima" excavator daily. The heavy machine shop turns out not the "Chollima" model which replaces 300 to 400 manpower but 4-cubic metre excavator "Changbaek" which replaces 1,500.

Talking with us, Kim Sung Won did not dwell at length on so many knotty technical problems they had to tackle two years ago when he headed an assembly workteam making the pilot model. He only said that it all seemed only yesterday since they had made the first excavator.

Now the production of this model goes on in real earnest. The plant which formerly made bolts and nuts or farm implements with a dozen of turning lathes has grown and the men working in it have been highly trained and steeled.

Kim Sung Won, who changed his schoolboy cap into an apprentice cap fifteen years ago, finished the course of a college attached to the plant to become a qualified engineer, and he is now leading the heavy machine shop turning out various up-to-date machines. He is Labour Hero and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. There are so many of his like, Ho Chon Hak, Cha Duk Ho, Kim Jun Do . . .

The Rakwon people are studying while working. They are ready to do whatever required of them for the country's economic development. Once they realize the need of any new machines in the national economy, they do not hesitate before any difficulty, they are bold to think and bold to carry the idea into practice. They have manufactured on their own metallurgical, chemical, and engineering equipment. It is this spirit of the Rakwon people that ushered in the great era of Chollima in Korea.

Article by Son Ryong Sik
Photos by Kim Gwang Su

Shop manager Kim Sung Won (right) giving guidance on the spot

Manufacturing 4-cubic metre excavator

At a corner of assembling shop

Pumps are ready for shipment to the countryside

SEOUL STUDENTS

(Continued from P. 1)

Earlier, on the afternoon of November 4, leaders of the student committee of the college held a meeting and adopted a resolution demanding acquittance of Chai Hi Jo, 3rd-year student of the department of political science and seven others of the punishments meted out by the school authorities for their participation in the demonstration against the treacherous "South Korea-Japan Agreement." They decided to send copies of the resolution to the president of Seoul University and the "minister of the ministry of education."

They also decided to collect signatures of the student leaders of the 26 departments in order to make it clear that their demand reflects the wish of the entire students of the College of Liberal Arts and Science, and to discuss at length concrete measures for the acquittance of the punished students at the meeting of representatives of the College of Liberal Arts and Science to be held at 11 a.m. of November 6.

PEASANTS BOYCOTT AMERICAN FERTILIZER

The South Korean peasants refuse to buy expensive U.S. fertilizer, according to a report of South Korean Radio Taegu.

In North Kyongsang province, its sales were as low as 22 per cent of the original goal as of October 25.

The peasants say that "the government's fertilizer is so expensive compared with the daily dropping rice price that they can hardly recover the production cost if they use it."

NEW PLAN TO REINFORCE POLICE MACHINERY

The South Korean puppet government intends to enlist 30,000 policemen for the "reinforcement of the security police force," according to the South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongsin.

This was revealed by the "home minister" at the national assembly on November 3.

According to him, the police force will be increased by 7,000 men at the beginning of the next year and 10,000 more will be enrolled in the following years.

In October the puppet clique had decided to augment the judicial personnel and newly set up a judicial institute, a new suppressive organ.

Scared by the strong advance of the South Korean revolutionary forces, the Pak Jung Hi clique is trying to prolong its remaining days by covering South Korea with the forests of bayonets

LABOUR DISPUTE

(Continued from P. 1)

In their notification to the commander of the U.S. 8th army in South Korea, they demanded the recognition of their trade union and payment of bonus and retiring allowances.

They are determined to go into slowdown or strike in case their demand is not met before November 25.

FOR BETTER TREATMENT

Korean workers employed by U.S. army organs are also resisting to their humiliation and maltreatment by the Yankees.

Some 500 workers hired at a U.S. army unit in Bupyong, Kyonggi province, staged a demonstration sometime ago, demanding the payment of various allowances, paid leave, improvement of working conditions, etc.

WOMEN DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S. ATROCITY

Over 100 Korean women held a demonstration in Wungdam-ri, Chunhyon-myon, Paju county, Kyonggi province, demanding the punishment of a Yankee corporal, said a recent issue of the South Korean daily Donga Ilbo.

According to the paper, on the evening of October 3 the Yankee beast belonging to the 1st company of the second engineer corps, first U.S. infantry division, beat to death a Korean woman residing in Wungdam-ri of Chunhyon-myon, when she resisted his outrage.

PEASANTS IN HEAVY DEBTS

According to the reports of South Korea's news agency Dongyang Tongsin, October 25, quoting the data published following the joint survey by the "ministry of agriculture and forestry" and the "central council of the agricultural co-operative association," 92 per cent of the peasant households are in heavy debt.

Their debt averages 21,000 won for a peasant household, and the total amount of debt of the peasants is 50 billion won or as much as the total amount of money in circulation.

In North Cholla province the peasants' debt per house averages 34,000 won.

And 68.8 per cent of the total amount of their debt is said to carry over 50 pec cent interest annually.

CLASSROOM SHORTAGE IN S. KOREA

In South Korea primary schools are 17,276 classrooms short, according to the South Korean Radio Hangul Munhwa quoting the data released by the ministry of education of the Seoul regime.

In this figure are not included tent classrooms, makeshift classrooms and those classrooms requiring immediate repair. When these are added, the shortage will make fabulous figure.

The Pak Jung Hi clique put forward a "step for solving the shortage of classrooms," instructing the school authorities "to make the maximum use of entrance halls, warehouses, the shade of trees and houselops."

The demonstrators warned the U.S. army authorities that they would resort to force if their demands were not met at an early date, said the South Korean daily Dashan Ilbo.

Unending War Exercise In S. Korea

Press reports from Seoul said that a large scale war exercise dubbed "annihilation of communism 65" would be held between November 1 and 16, with the mobilization of 50,000 troops of the first field army of the "ROK army" under the command of the U.S. imperialists.

In this period, traffic will be cut off in the wide area of Yangpyong, Ryoju and Richon in Kyonggi province and Umsong in North Chungchong province, and the inhabitants will be ordered to stay at home after the sun set.

A "ROK-U.S. joint air firepower exercise" was staged of late in the suburbs of Seoul, firing rocket guns at the residential quarters.

On October 26, urgent manoeuvres of the reservists of the South Korean army was held in South Chungchong province under the direct supervision of the U.S. 8th U.S military advisory group in South Korea and the U.S. advisors to the South Korean 2nd army corps.

And the "biggest scale firepower exercise" is going on the sea off the naval port of Chinhae.

These powder-reeking war exercises on the ground, sea and in the air are aimed at suppressing the anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people.

Flexible National Income

Different figures each time the South Korean authorities publish data on 1964 per capita national income — 68 dollars, 105.8 dollars, 94.1 dollars and 95.6 dollars. Which one is the real figure?

We wonder whether the "Hangul Bank," the central bank of South Korea, made a mistake in calculation, whether South Korean statistic figures expand and contract according to seasonal changes.

The mystery, however, was brought to light on September 15 when the South Korean paper Ryongnam Ilbo wrote about the tricking of Pak Jung Hi.

When he learned from his men that the per capita national income had been artificially fixed at 88 dollars, Pak Jung Hi roared out:

"Only 88 dollars? Public opinion critically dubs ours the lowest national income in the world and what are you going to do to justify the swollen tax revenue plan for next year? Doctor the figure a little more, add another 6 per cent. Understand?"

This explains where these enigmatic figures sprang from.

S. Korean Newspapers On Country's Unification

"Get Rid of the Shackles of Reliance on Outside Forces!"

A South Korean newspaper, Ryongnam Ilbo, called for republication of the outside forces' invasion and for the unity of the whole nation to achieve the country's unification in the spirit of national independence.

The newspaper, pointing out the fact that the African people, who had long been in colonial bondage, are fighting bravely to repulse the foreign aggressors, said that the nations that had been subjected to the oppression of the big powers are bound to take a political stand.

It went on: "Our nation has also gone through untold sufferings owing to the tragedy of the territorial division. Stand fast not losing heart, and you will be the victor even in face of a tiger. It is dangerous to be imbued with flunkeyism. In short, we should win independence in all fields as early as possible. It is from the basic common sense that politics, economy, culture and diplomacy should all be freed at an early date from the shackles of reliance on outside forces. We couldn't it be better for us compatriots to march in harmony and unity toward the day of glory, the day of unification, getting over every description of obstacles?"

Another South Korean paper Kangwon Ilbo wrote:

"At least correspondence between the North and South must be realised at the earliest date. Even though a barrier is standing between the North and South, it is heartrending that we have failed to find even a clue to the solution of this humanitarian question up to this date, 20 years after liberation and 13 years after the ceasefire."

WHAT "INT'L CONSORTIUM FOR S. KOREA" IS AFTER

An economic investigation group of the World Bank is to visit Seoul soon, said foreign news reports.

The group consisting of experts will be led by a scholar who is hired by the International Development Agency (IDA) and known as the top specialist in the study of formation of capital in "less developed countries." The group is to conduct an extensive investigation in South Korea for five to six weeks.

According to an official of the World Bank, the dispatch of the group is designed to accelerate a plan of organizing an "international loan consortium for South Korea." The U.S. authorities also made it clear that the dispatch of the group was the first business-like measure taken by the U.S. government for setting up an "international loan consortium for South Korea."

It is long ago that the U.S. State Department turned out to be the very author of the plot of rigging up this loan consortium.

In 1961, right after the military coup in South Korea, the U.S. government instructed the Pak Jung Hi clique to open negotiations to set up an "international loan consortium" and in September last year it dispatched Assistant Secretary of State Bundy to Tokyo and Seoul to speed up this work.

In particular, it was discussed more concretely at a talk held in Washington between Pak Jung Hi and Johnson and the final agreement on the make-up of the "international loan consortium" was reached between Japan and the U.S. at the Japan-U.S. joint economic committee held in Washington in July this year.

It is customary with the U.S.-led imperialists to set up international loan consortiums or international organs for joint investment for countries in some areas in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

All this is aimed at without exception the regulation of interests, mutual support and mutual insurance among imperialist powers in an attempt to intensify their economic plunder and political subjugation of the given area.

Convincing proof of this has been provided by the "aid-to-Iran consortium," the "aid-to-India consortium" and the "aid-to-Pakistan consortium."

Organization of the "international loan consortium" for South Korea," it should be noted, coincides with the Japanese militarists' start of reaggression on South Korea through the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

Reflected in this case are the relative weakening of U.S. economic strength in the imperialist powers, the deepening of the crisis of U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and, in particular, the heightening of anti-U.S., anti-Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people.

Through the setting up of this projected loan consortium, the U.S. imperialists try to invite monopoly capitals of Japan and West Germany to South Korea, particularly Japanese monopoly capital on the one hand, and put all these capitals under their direct control.

Japan's aim in this is to divert first of all the antipathy South Korean people entertain toward its economic aggression by using the signboard of the "international loan consortium," in view of the growing anti-Japanese sentiments among the South Korean people and to seek to gain a bigger say in South Korea as a member of the "loan consortium" under the condition in which South Korea has been reduced to a U.S. colony in all domains — political, economic and military. Another aim of its is to share with other members of the loan consortium the possible loss accruing to their investments from the risk. It is why the Japanese militarists are giving active support to the setting up of the "loan consortium."

At the talk with U.S. Secretary of State Rusk on July 13 this year Japanese foreign minister Shiina formally notified him of Japan's intention of joining the "international loan consortium for South Korea" and declared that it would make a great contribution to removing the misgiving of the South Korean people about the Japanese capital's infiltration into South Korea following the "normalization of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan" and preventing the excessive competition among countries in the investments in South Korea. It can be said that this mirrored their intention to some extent.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, however, is blustering as if the "international loan consortium" were able to save South Korea from the domination of U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitals.

However, this is a shameless lie and no one will be fooled.

The logic of Pak Jung Hi and his masters—the U.S. and Japan—is that it is still better to have several burglars than to invite one.

It is clear that the aim of organization of the "international loan consortium" is to intensify plunder by imperialist monopolies. Moreover, all imperialists have their respective sphere of influence agreed upon among themselves to the degree of their geographical and historical connection with the given areas or given countries.

Needless to say, no matter what name it may be given or how many monopolies may participate in it, the "international loan consortium for South Korea" is nothing but an agency for ensuring Japanese monopoly capital's all-out infiltration into South Korea to be conducted under U.S. control.

All the former examples in various parts of the world testify to this.

Kim Gyu Gol

Koreans In Japan Demand DPRK Nationality

Broad sections of Koreans in Japan are continuing a mass movement in demand of the change of the nationality, according to a news report from Tokyo.

On November 4, representatives of the "association of the applicants for the D.P.R.K. nationality," set up in Tokyo city and in Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Gunma, Ibaragi and Tochigi prefectures and Saintama area of the Kanto district thronged to the Japanese ministry of justice and strongly demanded the immediate recognition of their application for the change of the D.P.R.K. nationality in place of the "South Korean nationality."

That day, they met vice-chief Masao Nakamura of the immigration bureau of the Japanese ministry of justice and handed a collective letter of request and resolutely protested to the Japanese government authorities against the unreasonable acts of rejecting the application for the change of their nationality and against the fascist scheme pressing the Koreans in Japan to accept the "South Korean nationality" by making public what is called the "concordant views."

(KCNA)

TRICKS TO IMPOSE "S. KOREAN NATIONALITY"

According to reports from Tokyo, the Japanese Government, refusing the legitimate application of the Korean nationals in Japan for the change of their nationality from the "South Korean" to the D.P.R.K. is growingly zealous in its illegal practice of forcing the "South Korean nationality" on them. It is doing so in various ways taking occasion of the recent "renewal of registration of aliens."

On October 29, Mrs. Ryu Yun De (40), wife of Kim Do Gu, residing in Kumino-cho, Saga city, Saga prefecture, was handed an "alien's registration certificate" at the city hall after going through due formalities. But to her amazement, she found an entry of "Hanguk" or "Republic of Korea" in her registration certificate. The indignant woman strongly protested to the officials forthwith and demanded the entry of her original nationality, Choson.

But the city hall tried to reject her legitimate claim saying the the original register had the entry of "Hanguk."

Mrs. Ryu as well as her husband and other family members has been holding the D.P.R.K. nationality since the registration of aliens carried out by the Japanese Government in October 1948. The Japanese authorities, however, had made an arbitrary change in the original register. The forged entry said she adopted "Hanguk nationality" in 1959.

On October 30, the Ikuno ward office of Osaka city handed a new "registration certificate" with the arbitrary entry of "Hanguk nationality" to a Korean named Pak Dok Il (18) residing in Tazumi Nishisjiro-cho in the ward, although he had clearly written Choson in the application form.

When Puek Dok Il strongly protested, the official there impudently said, "Don't get so angry," and corrected the entry.

Earlier, the officials of the Joto ward office of Osaka city, too, tried the same trick on five Korean residents, namely, Kim Sung Il, Ki Gi Ho, Ryang Myong Bo, Kim Gil Nam and Kim Seong Nam who came to be registered. The trick failed in face of the strong protest on the part of the Korean residents.

Japanese registration officials think Korean applicants who do not know how to read Chinese characters to be easy victims of their dupery. When they fail in their trick and are protested, they usually play the hypocrite saying it had been a procedural error. (KCNA)

Professors Gonzalo Rojas and Hilda Ortiz of the Conception University of Chile who recently visited Korea contributed the following impressions to the Pyongyang Times before their departure.

This is our first visit to Korea. But Korea has been living in our hearts, in our pulses. Korea is a moral star in this turbulent century. Korea is a country of socialism in all its greatness and purity. Korea under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung is a land of admiration for all poets who can see the future. As poets of Chile and Latin America we came to Korea to gain first-hand knowledge of this country. For here men of new mould came into being, here imperialism suffered the biggest defeat.

Through the window of our hotel room we looked down upon the Daedong River, which seemed to us like a home river. It whispered to us about many things that had taken place on its banks. A river is always an unbiased witness to history. The river told us that millions of bullets and shells and bestial bombings failed to break the will of men, women and children to defend their country.

We have seen the most beautiful city of Pyongyang and the Chollima statue. We have never seen a monument symbolizing in such a vivid way the energy and spirit of the nation. We have seen how the Korean people, full of ardour, live and work. We were most profoundly impressed at two museums—the Museum of Korean Revolution and the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial.

Besides, we visited a number of factories, Kim Il Sung University, the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, the Pyongyang Children's Palace and theatres.

Our eight-day tour of Korea will remain ever fresh in our memory.

Struggle and work await us, we are leaving here carrying away with us a star of free Korea as a souvenir.

Dear friends, our souvenir is the truth and freedom of this country.

Professors Gonzalo Rojas
Hilda Ortiz

October 31, 1965

Korea Lives In Our Hearts

FRAUDULENCE AT THE JAPANESE DIET

On November 6, at the special committee for the examination of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" of the House of Representatives the Sato Government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party steamrollered by fraudulent method the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" bill to be submitted to the Diet plenary session for ratification, according to news reports from Tokyo.

That day, Liberal-Democratic Dietmen suddenly raised their hands and shouted hurrah even before the opposition members hid their seats. This was followed by a free-for-all between the ruling and opposition members. An electric wire of the microphone was cut and utter confusion reigned the hall.

A reporter said that the treaty bill was railroaded through in only 2 minutes like lightning, leaving people doubtful as to how it was voted.

This action shows that in order to ratify the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" the ruling group of Japan makes no scruple of completely violating even the elementary democratic norms of bourgeois parliamentarism.

The Japanese ruling group's desperate act of steamrollering the "treaty bill" aroused indignation of the Japanese people and democratic forces.

Such opposition parties as the Japan Communist Party and the Japan Socialist Party, in their respective statements, lashed at the Sato clique, declared the forcible carriage null and void and evinced their firm determination to wage a more powerful struggle to check the treaty bill's final passage through both Houses. Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions), Japan's biggest trade union, issued a statement expressing its determination to fight to the last all over the country. The Komei Party also issued a statement to oppose the treaty bill.

In August this year the Pak June Hi clique of South Korea also put the "treaty bill" across the puppet national assembly by swindle, in the absence of the opposition assemblymen.

All this convincingly shows how strong is the South Korean and Japanese people's opposition to this aggressive document.

By rushing the "treaty" through the Diet, the Sato government intends to pave the way for putting into practice all the aggressive measures stipulated in the "treaty" as soon as possible.

The news of the forcible passage of the "treaty bill" by the Sato government and the Liberal-Democratic Party set Tokyo and all parts of Japan seething with struggle.

An AP report said on the afternoon of November 6 the Diet building was besieged by some 10,000 demonstrators. As of 5 p.m. of November 6, a Jiji dispatch pointed out, more than 22,000 people in Tokyo participated in the anti-treaty demonstrations. It added that emergency anti-treaty demonstrations involved 136,000 people in 33 places throughout Japan by the evening of the same day.

From Japanese Press

Nationality Must Not Be Imposed On

Asahi Simbun of Japan (October 29) editorially said that the "South Korean nationality must not be forced on the Korean nationals in Japan." The paper says that in the "concordant views" the Japanese Government expressed *regarding* the nationality entry on the alien registration certificates from the Republic of South Korea to Choson or the D.P.R.K.

"The recently expressed concordant views of the government evidently mean a sudden, complete about-face in the interpretation of the nationality entry on the alien registration certificates. The interpretation until recently was that the entry of Chosun or Hanguk is nothing more than a matter of wording or symbol. But it changed overnight, and now we are told only the entry Hanguk indicates nationality."

Pointing out that a large number of Koreans in Japan are demanding the change of the nationality entry from Hanguk into Choson, the paper wrote that the Japanese Government should not force nationality upon them, alleging that it is a matter of only a few people," and that "as a foreigner's nationality is not to be determined by the Japanese Government, the change cannot be recognized unless there is a document stating the renunciation of the South Korean nationality."

"In the light of the historical background of the Koreans in Japan, to say nothing of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the paper concluded, "the way must be open for them to change the nationality as they wish."

Another Japanese paper Yomiuri Simbun (October 25) criticized the unreasonableness of the Japanese Government which rejects the application of the Korean residents in Japan for the change of the South Korean nationality to that of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The paper pointed out: "It seems that the government refuses to recognise the change of nationality on the ground that it might affect the ratification of the Japan-South Korea Treaty. There is every reason to say that the freedom of the Korean residents in Japan to change their nationality is curbed due to the ratification of the treaty and that, with the South Korean nationality imposed on them against their will, they are faced with the danger of being conscripted into the South Korean army."

Better Understanding, Closer Contact

Doctor LI JI RIN,
Vice-President of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society

November 9, 1965 marks the 6th anniversary of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society. The founding of our society as well as that of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society in 1957 marked an important occasion for developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Nepalese peoples. Exchange of delegations and mutual visits of individuals of the two countries have resulted in strengthening the mutual contacts between Korea and Nepal.

We are proud that our society is contributing to better relations and understanding and closer cultural contact between the peoples of our two countries.

With the understanding of the Nepalese people deepened year by year, Korea will follow with friendly sympathy the successful striving of their Nepalese friends against imperialism and for consolidating their national independence.

Early in 1963 I had an opportunity of visiting Nepal leading a delegation of our society. It is two and a half years since then, but those happy days of the visit are still fresh in my memory.

The Nepalese people is a courageous, industrious and ingenious people. During my stay there, I could deepen my knowledge of the history of over a century of anti-British struggle of the Nepalese people, and I saw the Nepalese people confidently marching forward along the path of independence under the leadership of His Majesty King Mahendra. As a historian, I was profoundly delighted to be able to acquire a detailed knowledge of the glorious armed struggle of the Nepalese people under the national hero General Bhin Sen Thapa as early as 1840's.

In Nepal I met and talked with government leaders, public figures, scholars, cultural workers, students and people of other social strata, who were without exception enthusiastic for the building of a new life.

This year a Nepalese goodwill delegation consisting of four M.P.s paid a visit to our country to take part in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Korean people's liberation on August 15.

Mr. Khadga Man Singh, Member of the Standing Committee of the Basuyat Raisa of the Kingdom of Nepal, who led the delegation, said during his conversation with us:

"In Korea we have made friends with many persons. Friendship and co-operation are most precious to us."

We are convinced that these precious relations of friendship and co-operation will be further strengthened between our two peoples who are closely tied with each other because of the common historical background and the common stand against imperialism and colonialism.

The author in Nepal (second from right)

Dance Drama

The Story of Ok Ryon Pond

Dance drama "The Story of Ok Ryon Pond" is one of the successful productions recently presented at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

The dance drama, script by People's Artiste Choi Sung Hi, and the choreography, direction and leading part by People's Artiste An Song Hi, is based on a folklore about the love between a pure, beautiful girl, Ok Ryon, and a diligent, upright lad, Juk Rim, in a local area.

PLOT

The curtain rises on the scene of Ok Ryon and Juk Rim gathering lotus roots by a pond.

Love develops between them in the course of labour and culminates in their union.

But they meet a tyrannical local governor scheming to deprive them of their happiness. The governor sends out his men to abduct Ok Ryon.

Ok Ryon, detained in a room in the governor's mansion, manages to escape, taking advantage of a fight between the governor and one of his men over her—Ok Ryon.

But before long she finds herself being pursued by the governor's men. Her fate is at stake when she makes up her mind to choose death rather than suffer disgrace. She throws herself into a lotus pond. Thunder rolls and lightening flashes. She turns into a mermaid.

Some time later when sauntering about the lotus pond, Juk Rim meets his Ok Ryon, now a mermaid, who asks him to settle old scores with the governor.

Ok Ryon's father and the villagers, on the mid-autumn festival day, are gathered by the lotus pond to mourn the drowned girl. Just at that time the governor chances to pass by the pond. The wrathful people challenge the wicked soul to fight. The revengeful Juk Rim finishes off the wicked man, thrusting a sword into his heart when the sky glows over the pond and Ok Ryon restores to human life.

The lost love is regained and the couple, surrounded by the well-wishers congratulating their reunion, start a happy life.

DRAMATURGY

The dance drama, with its distinct plot and well-knit dramatic composition, communicates its content vividly to the spectators.

The choreographer, in the prologue, projects the two leading characters, Ok Ryon and Juk Rim, on a rock standing over the pond to foretell that their life and fate are associated with the pond and the rock.

The producers have their definite purposes for each act and scene which they represent on the stage by the original dramaturgy to develop a sharp conflict. This is why the dance drama, simple and clear as it is, fascinates the spectators all the way from the beginning.

ORIGINAL DANCE SPEECH

The production has its original dance speech, which has contributed to its success. Effective use of the rich, refined vocabulary of the Korean folk dance has made it possible to give an excellent description of the features of the leading characters and the activities around them and to make the plot of the dance drama more conspicuous.

The dances in this drama, with their distinct rhythmic movements, are conducive to a vivid portrayal of the activities and feelings of the people. The duet dance by Ok Ryon and Juk Rim representing their marriage in act I, scene 2 shows their happiness. Each character's traits are well represented by the dances showing its individuality.

Another point deserving mention is the choreographical success in giving psychological description. The projection on the stage—outside the room in which Ok Ryon is detained in the governor's mansion—of the image of Juk Rim, tied with cords, for instance, has proved effective in portraying the added grief of Ok Ryon thinking of her Juk Rim.

The production has many other choreographical successes. The decor and the accompanying music have also proved no less effective.

Dance drama "The Story of Ok Ryon Pond," which gives an excellent reflection of the diligence and the beautiful and courageous features of the Korean labouring people, has made a contribution to the development of the Korean folk dance drama.

Ji Ryong Cha

Heroin of the dance drama Ok Ryon played by People's Artiste An Song Hi

People celebrating the reunion of Ok Ryon and Juk Rim

Ok Ryon escaping from the governor's room

KOREAN PROVERBS

- *EVEN A PIECE OF PAPER BECOMES LIGHTER WHEN HELD UP JOINTLY.*
- *A HOLE MADE BY ANTS WILL DISTROY AN EMBANKMENT.*
- *THE PALM OF ONE HAND DOES NOT MAKE A CLAP.*

Korean Stamps

In Korea, many musical instruments were in wide use as early as the years of Ancient Chosen (4th-3rd century B.C.), and now there are more than 100 kinds of the instruments including Konghu.

A set of stamps on Korean musical instruments, 24×34 mm, multicolour, perf. 11, offset, was issued on February 2, 1962.

Stamp 1: Kayagum (10 jon)
Kayagum is a Korean stringed-instrument invented by a famous Korean musician, Wuruk, whose activities covered the period from the late 5th century to the early 6th century. Popular among the people, it is played by plucking its 12 strings.

Stamp 2: Joddae (10 jon)
Joddae is a sort of flute made of bamboo. With 6 finger holes, it has clear and deep tone. Its origin dates back to the 7th century when it was widely used in the southern region of Korea.

Stamp 3: Haegum (10 jon)
Haegum is made of bamboo and has two strings. It is played by drawing bow like western stringed instruments. Various pitches are produced by the degree of pressure on the strings by the player's left hand. An effective instrument for the lyrical numbers and extensively employed in solo and duet it has been in use since 1114.

Stamp 4: Wagonghu (10 jon)
Wagonghu is one of the oldest instruments which has been popular since the years before the beginning of the Christian Era. It is of graceful shape and is provided with the condition for better resonance.

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